

however to have been done inadvertently, and not through any disregard to the allegiance due him. Still it will be proper for those gentlemen to avoid again placing themselves in a like equivocal position. The second, was,—the singularity of any reference to topics of an unpleasant nature, especially of a character reflecting upon his friends and officers, in a document composed for so mournful an occasion. Without casting the slightest reflection upon the motives of the gentlemen undersigned, in making a repeated and prominent allusion to a state of feeling which he or his officers are far from recognizing as existing, especially in the degree there specified, he simply questioned the propriety of it on an occasion like the one which suggested an otherwise so courteous an expression of sympathy in his and the nation's behalf.

We think that this circumstance and the recent changes in the cabinet require comment. Any "differences" which those gentlemen believe to exist, must have arisen in their minds from the official acts of H. M.'s naturalized officers; for we cannot do them the injustice to suppose that any private or personal "differences" would have been brought before the king upon so solemn an event, or indeed of any other. Variations of opinion will always exist among individuals, arising from an infinitude of causes. They do exist to an unlimited extent among the signers of that letter, and to quite as great degree as by any possibility they can between them and the naturalized officers. This then being the case, none other differences could have been referred to, than the objections which from time to time they have made to the acts of his Majesty's Government. It cannot be too well understood by them, that the naturalized officers were selected by the king on account of the special confidence he has in their ability, loyalty and integrity; that neither he nor his chiefs are for a moment disposed to admit the distinction which these gentlemen would make for them, but consider the acts of those officers their acts, and any imputation or ill-will shown to those officers, as equally shown them. Indeed, as is natural to generous minds, attacks made upon them, are felt with additional force, by themselves; for they fully perceive and appreciate the unnecessary hostility which has been shown towards these naturalized officers, by their former countrymen, on account of the zeal which they have displayed in proving themselves actuated by no other motive than loyalty to their adopted country. They know also what must be evident to the world generally, that it is far from agreeable for them to be placed by their duty in conflict with personal friends and associates; and if in serving the king and in carrying forward his measures such is the result, they bestow upon them the highest reward they can desire, confidence and friendship. It is utterly impossible for those officers, or for any who might replace them, to avoid coming into occasional conflict with the foreign community. That has its objects in view, and, as is natural, desires to secure all the privileges and advantages it may. The business of those officers is to look after the true interests of the nation, and these do not always agree with the desires of aliens. It is inevitable but in some points they will be antagonistic forces, and success on either side will be the measure of the temporary "difference" created. But among His Majesty's officers it does not degenerate into personal enmity, and has no other origin than a well grounded obligation of duty. We speak plainly but truly when we declare that if foreign gentlemen here resident wish to maintain the good opinion of His Majesty and Chiefs they must show proper respect to those whom they honor and respect.

An attempt has been made of late by Commissioner Brown, to lower the late Secretary of State in the estimation of the King, and by preferring weighty charges to disqualify him for further office. Those

charges have been duly examined into by a commission issued by the King, and a mass of evidence collected from responsible individuals, which has laid bare the source and cause of the attack upon Mr. Judd. The result has been to entirely vindicate him from every aspersion, and to prove him a most meritorious and disinterested officer. His Majesty has in consequence, in consideration of his services and of the multiplicity of labor which devolved upon him as Secretary of State, to the serious detriment of his health, been pleased to elevate him to an even more responsible but less sedentary post, that of Head of the Cabinet, and Principal Minister of State for the Home and Interior Departments, as announced in our last paper but one.

In this situation Mr. Judd will enjoy the advantages of a more active life, and his numerous and warmly attached friends look forward confidently to the re-establishment of his health. That Mr. Judd's services may be the better understood, we shall recur briefly to his previous history. He arrived here in 1826, as a physician, a missionary of the American Board. For 15 years he retained his situation, and in that time by his professional services, his warmth of philanthropy, his disinterested and untiring devotion to the cause in which he had embarked, he secured a high character for active usefulness. A happy peculiarity of manner and temperament eminently qualified him to secure the hearty attachment of chiefs and people; and from almost the date of his arrival down to the present time, Mr. Judd has stood second to none in the earnest effusions of the king and nation. The personal attachment of the chiefs to him has ever been of the warmest description. So deeply has he entwined himself with them, that they have long looked upon him as *one of themselves*, a genuine Hawaiian in heart and feeling. There was no labor however arduous, and no deed however humble, but that he cheerfully undertook, if it had in prospect the welfare of the people. Very many can bear witness that towards those foreigners who at any time required his assistance, he was never deficient, but was ever performing numberless kindnesses, the doubly welcome because accompanied with a cheerfulness and anxiety to oblige, that won its way to every heart possessed of the most common feelings of gratitude. Occupying so prominent a situation as a missionary, he did not fail to secure an ample share of that species of vituperation with which, but a few years since, it was common for the most selfish of men to endeavor to blacken the characters of the purest. But Mr. Judd, as a missionary, lived to see even that contumely recoil on itself, and the defamers of missionary efforts secure to themselves that infamy which they attempted to attach to others. In giving this description of Mr. Judd's career previous to his appointment to any office, we cannot be accused of any undue partiality arising from official relations. Our opinion was formed at an early date, and when, after a long and intimate friendship, we had separated to meet apparently no more. In a work entitled *Scenes and Scenery in the Sandwich Islands*, which we published in Boston, 1843, we there without naming the individual, gave a slight sketch of his character, as illustrative of missionary excellence. At that date we could little foresee that we should be in less than two years occupying congenial posts under His Majesty. But after the attempts that have been so industriously but fruitlessly made to defame his character, it is surely allowable in a friend to vindicate him by giving the truth to the public. We give the extract from page 197:—"I have seen the same individual perform skilful surgical operations, practice medicine extensively, plough and direct natives in the culture of their farms, build the stone walls and raise the massive roof of a church,—a tinker and carpenter at times, a music teacher and a school master, an interpreter for government, a translator for foreigners in drawing

up deeds; in fact, an adept in every good and useful work, whether mental or manual." "As a man and christian, his life is above reproach." Such was our opinion of him as a missionary. In another sphere, when raised to the rank of a minister of the king, we have ever seen in him the same untiring devotion, the same steadiness of purpose, the same abandoning of self to duty. The strong opposition made by the Am. mission to his leaving their ranks, illustrates the value they set upon him. And he did not leave them, until by the departure of Mr. Richards for Europe, the exigencies of the government rendered it indispensable. In consenting to obey the earnest and unanimous wishes of the chiefs, he never lost sight of his missionary character, but entered upon his new duties with the hopeful spirit of increased usefulness. That spirit has been amply gratified. A disordered finance, under his charge has been reduced to a simple and effective treasury department. The national debts have been paid, and the resources of the country greatly increased. The same reform has been extended into all departments of government. We believe, that under God, the salvation of the nation is due to him, during the Paulet administrations. To his firmness, prudent councils, and retaining his post under every species of intrigue and insult to drive him from it, is this nation indebted for being saved from the fate of Tahiti. Without him, war would have ensued; and had British blood been spilt, the result could not have been otherwise than most disastrous. Whilst the discussions which led to the Provisional Cession were going on, Mr. Judd stood as it were entirely alone. The passions of the chiefs and people were fearfully excited, and the disposition to resist by force the oppressive demands of Capt. Paulet, was general in the nation. On the other hand, a numerous and influential party of foreigners was as strenuously urging upon him a joint cession of the group to the United States and France. Had he been induced to yield to either of these measures, the liberties of the nation would have been, in all probability, irretrievably lost. He took the only course which political sagacity, in the then comparatively helpless state of the nation, could justify; that of a temporary compliance with the requisitions, under appeal to the justice and magnanimity of Great Britain. This prudent decision, implying so thorough confidence in the good faith of that powerful monarchy, has been productive of incalculable benefit. It led to decisions of a just and liberal character, on the part of the Earl of Aberdeen, tending to establish on a fixed and permanent basis the rights of this kingdom, as an independent sovereignty. England asked no more for herself than for others; she required but impartiality, and left the councils of the nation free from her own or other foreign influence; and by the letter of the Earl of Aberdeen of July 1st, 1844, communicated through H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul to H. M.'s Secretary of State, it will be seen that Great Britain proposes still further to carry her good offices, and in concert with France modify the objectionable clauses of the English and French treaties in such a manner as shall leave His Majesty no cause of perplexity in the free and full administration of his laws and exercise of his prerogatives. When the result has so happily justified the foresight, much praise is due to the hand that guided the helm through so stormy a season; and now that the vessel has weathered the gales, and is safely riding in a port of security, the skilful pilot should be remembered with the gratitude proportionate to so eminent services.

A more entire self-abnegation to the public service, we believe the annals of no country can show. Mr. Judd has not only relinquished the means of providing for the future for his family, when he has had it in his power, but has refused any further salary than was only sufficient with strict economy to maintain them. Early and late has

he been at his post, and so much has the time which was due to his family and repose been drawn upon by indispensable public matters, that he has from over-use lost the sight of one of his eyes. We can also say that as a public minister he has been most strictly candid and impartial. For the truth of the outline which we have so briefly and imperfectly drawn, we appeal with confidence to the unbiassed judgment of this community. In Mr. Judd's new office, with renewed health, his means of usefulness will be increased, and the nation has yet much to hope from his talents and patriotism.

Of the qualifications of Mr. Wyllie, his successor, the public have had ample proof by his residence and public services as a diplomat among them. It was on the ground that he has shown himself admirably adapted by education and experience in public matters for the situation of Minister of Foreign Relations, that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint him. But to show our readers that however high an opinion was formed of Mr. Wyllie from his numberless acts of private and public usefulness while resident here, an equally high opinion is entertained of him in that great metropolis where all men find their level, we extract the following from a late London Chronicle:—

"We have received a very valuable report upon the finances of Mexico, under the Spanish government and since its independence, addressed to the chairman of the committee of Spanish American bondholders, from the pen of Robert Crichton Wyllie, member of that committee, and also of the Spanish committee of bondholders, in London.

"The report occupies 81 pages of quarto print, and contains a mass of elaborate financial details, with tables of Mexican budgets, and of the products of the maritime custom houses, besides accounts of the exports and imports, and analysis of assignments for dividends,—remittances also on account of the dividends to London, statistics of Mexican tariffs, and estimates of the population and wealth of the Mexican republic. Exclusive of this variety of matter, interesting to Mexican bondholders, the report contains some able observations upon the advantages which Mexico might derive from the colonization of its public lands, exemplified by an account of the large sums drawn by the treasury of the United States from the sale of public lands, from the year 1833 to 1840, inclusive. The report will be found not only useful to the Mexican bondholders, but, in the Spanish language, will teach some useful facts in the science of political economy, and of improved financial administration to the Mexican authorities."

In treating of government appointments, that of John Ricord, Esq., a native of Belleville, New Jersey, and lately a practitioner at the New York bar, to the high and responsible office of H. H. M.'s Attorney General, ought not to be omitted. The appointment was officially announced on the 9th. of March, 1844. It was not to be expected that the introduction of a lawyer into a community where no lawyer had ever before been known, would not be disliked by many of the old residents. This was so in a remarkable degree in the case of Mr. Ricord. No sooner was the appointment of this gentleman made public, than the office, the man and the oath of allegiance taken by him, were made the subject of unfavorable comment and of predictions the most prejudicial to the honor of the government and the peace of this community. In no instance that we know of, have those comments been verified or those predictions fulfilled. If the Attorney General is to be judged by his acts, which surely is the fairest way of testing the character of a public officer, he has risen superior to all the calumnies, insinuations and misrepresentations with which he has been assailed. What matters it as a public man what he may have said in private conversations, about suing every merchant in the place, or suing particular parties, if the undeniable fact be that in settling the many and confused trusts confided to him, he has sued no man, but done every thing to promote an amicable settlement of law questions by arbitration. One exception may be urged, but it was a peculiar one of contract denied by one of the parties. What has been the management of the complicated affairs of the estate of Mr. French and Mr. Greenway? Was there ever such a Pandora's box committed to the discretion of one man in any community; yet what plague, pestilence or law-suit has he permitted to escape from it?